



VOL. XXX.

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1862.

NO. 43.

Maine Farmer.

B. L. BOARDMAN, Editor.

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother-Man.

Agricultural Exhibitions in Maine—1862.

The State Society will hold no exhibition this season. The following societies hold their annual show and fair the present week:

COUNTY EXHIBITIONS THIS WEEK.

Kennebec, at Readfield, Wednesday and Thursday, October 8th and 9th.

Piscataquis, at Dover, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 8th and 9th.

North Kennebec, at Waterville, Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 7th and 8th.

North Franklin, at Phillips, Wednesday and Thursday, October 8th and 9th.

West Somerset, at Anson, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 8th and 9th.

North Penobscot, at Lincoln, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 8th and 9th.

COUNTY EXHIBITIONS NEXT WEEK.

Cumberland, at Bridgton, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 14th, 15th and 16th.

Sagadahoc, at Topsham, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 14th, 15th and 16th.

North Waldo, at Unity, Wednesday and Thursday, October 14th and 15th.

West Oxford, at Fryeburg, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 14th, 15th and 16th.

Washington, at Pembroke, Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 21st and 22nd.

Some Notes on Australian Agriculture.

Copies of the First and Second Reports of the Board of Agriculture of Victoria, (Australia), noticed by us last week, have been sent us by the Commissioner of Agriculture, to whom we present our thanks therefor. They contain much that will be of interest to American farmers, and in glancing over their broad pages, we made a few notes which may interest some of our readers.

The Parliament of Australia has shown a commendable liberality in grants in aid of agricultural societies; for collecting and compiling agricultural statistics; for the experimental farm, and other expenses, amounting in 1860 to £15,510, a larger sum than the United States Government has ever expended for agriculture in one year, (with perhaps one exception,) and more than double the average of such appropriations during the past twenty-three years. In addition to this large sum, £10,000 was appropriated by a special act for the extirpation of thistles on Crown lands.

The experimental farm, which is under direction of the Council of the Board, comprises 142 acres, the soil, chiefly consisting of loam, varies from a light sandy soil to a stiff clay. The report of the farm for 1860 states that 109 acres were under cultivation, 32 in oats, 26 in wheat, 12 in green crops, 7 in beans, and the remainder in barley, Cape barley, wheat, peas, corn, maize for seed, vineyard, &c. About thirty acres were dressed with "depoit" and barnyard manure, and thirty-four acres were subsoiled. The farm is divided into nine portions by fences running due north and south and subdivided at right angles by cross fences; the boundary fence composed of sawn post and top-rail with five wire underpins, the inside fences having the post and top-rail of split-stuff, with five wires, the whole securely arranged against sheep or cattle. A commenced has been made of live fencing, designed to displace the temporary fence, by planting a variety of seeds of the acacia, Cape holly, thorn, and privet.

Details of the cost of growing the various crops upon the farm are given, some of which we present. The mangold crop of 1 acre, 2 roots, 4 perches, subsoiled and manured with guano and bones, cost £28 19s. 7d., yielded thirty-five tons per acre, at 30s., besides thinnings for camels in Royal Park, and showed a net profit per acre of £40 14s. 10d. Those portions manured with farm-yard manure, (20 loads,) guano, (6 cwt.) and bones, (10 cwt.), yielded, respectively, at the rate of thirty-three tons per acre, while that at the rate of thirty-three tons per acre were applied gave forty-two tons. A potato crop of small extent resulted in a loss, as the soil of the farm is not adapted to the growing of this crop. Sorghum yielded 100 lbs. of seed per acre, valued at 8d per lb., giving a net profit £5 5s. 9d. per acre, in addition to thirty-eight tons of stems used for soiling. This is from a lot of 1 acre, 2 roots, 4 perches in extent. The stocks were allowed to remain upon the ground all winter, but were injured by frosts. The carrot crop, planted in wide drills of 22 and 27 inches and cultivated by horse labor, gave a profit of £63 3s. 9d. per acre, upon a yield of 10 tons 9 cwt. 3 qrs. 9 lbs. per acre, at £2 15s. per ton.

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A Basket of Plums.

The plum is a very desirable and useful fruit, and we wonder that more of the new and desirable kinds are not grown by farmers generally, instead of the common and quite worthless sorts.

A strong loam or clay soil is thought best adapted to plum trees, although they will thrive well in even very light soil, if well manured. It is thought by some that the heavy, cold clay soil is more unfavorable to the insects which injure the trees than directly favorable to the fruit.

For a select list of the best half dozen sorts for cultivation, we should choose the following, the names being mentioned nearly in the order of ripening: Green Gage, Jefferson, McLaughlin, Imperial Gage, Reine Claude de Bavi, and Washington. We present, from various authorities, the following descriptions of these plums:

Green Gage. Rather small, full round, green, becoming yellowish green, with brown dots and network near the stem; flesh pale green, melting, juicy, exceedingly sweet and rich—unequalled in flavor by any other plum. Shoots smooth, short, tree of slow growth. There are many inferior sorts of this name.

Jefferson. Fruit large, round oval; golden-yellow, purplish-red on the sunny side, and covered with thin whitish bloom. Flesh orange, very juicy, and richly flavored; almost a free grower, and a good bearer.

McLaughlin. Rather large, roundish; russet yellow with thin red or purplish tint; flesh somewhat firm, sweet, rich, and of excellent flavor; adheres to the stone. Tree of strong, free growth and a good bearer.

Imperial Gage. Large, oval, green and yellow, marbled; flesh juicy, melting, sweet and rich; sometimes poor on heavy soils—mostly free from the stone. Tree productive. A highly esteemed sort.

Reine Claude de Bavi. Rather round, oval, greenish yellow; flesh somewhat firm, juicy, sugary, rich; adheres to the stone.

Washington. Quite large, roundish, oval, dull yellow, marbled with green, sometimes with a bluish; flesh rather firm, sweet, mild, moderately large, and a free bearer. This is a general favorite. J. J. Thomas adds, "apt to rot."

If this list were to be reduced to three sorts, our selection would be the Green Gage, McLaughlin, and Reine Claude de Bavi.

Mr. Wingate's Poultry House.

"Will the Maine Farmer or his friend, give me the shape and exact dimensions of his two poultry rooms and box nests—where the latter are fastened and how, and whether the winter room has roosts in it? I have been pretty successful in raising poultry, but at quite too much cost of time and labor. An answer to the above inquiries will much oblige me." S. SCRIBNER.

Kirkland, St. Louis Co., Mo.

We find the above query in the Albany, N. Y., Country Gentleman, referring, probably, to our description of Mr. Wingate's poultry establishment given by us some weeks since, and copied into that and various other journals.

The dimensions of the larger or winter room, are 8 by 12; it is about seven feet high. The other room is 8 by 8. There are no roosts in the winter room—where the leaves are placed—as both rooms join and the hens pass from one to the other by means of a small door, roosting in the smaller one. Both rooms face the south-east, and are, therefore, warm in winter. They are also well ventilated in summer, which is a consideration of not less importance than the former.

There are nests in both rooms. They are placed at a distance of three feet from the floor on one side of the room, having a wide shelf in front for the hens to fly upon when entering the nests. The nests are about 18 inches square, with an open space in front sufficient for an entrance.

Mr. Wingate is a most successful gardener and manager of poultry, and his opinions on such matters are worthy of attention. He has twenty-four hens, which he says is as many as should be kept together in one place. If he had a larger number he would divide them, having separate yards. This is an important matter, and is, doubtless, a reason why those who keep poultry in large numbers are not more uniformly successful than those who keep smaller lots.

Kino-Pox, or Variola.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have three cows that have got sore bags and teats. The first one had some little white festers come out on her bag and teats about four or five days ago; these soon became scabbed over and grew hard round them; under these scales there is a little matter. The other two soon became the same. Their bags and teats are very sore, and are very troublesome to milk. If you or any of the readers of your valuable paper, will give any information concerning the cause of it and how they may be cured, you will oblige me. A SUBSCRIBER.

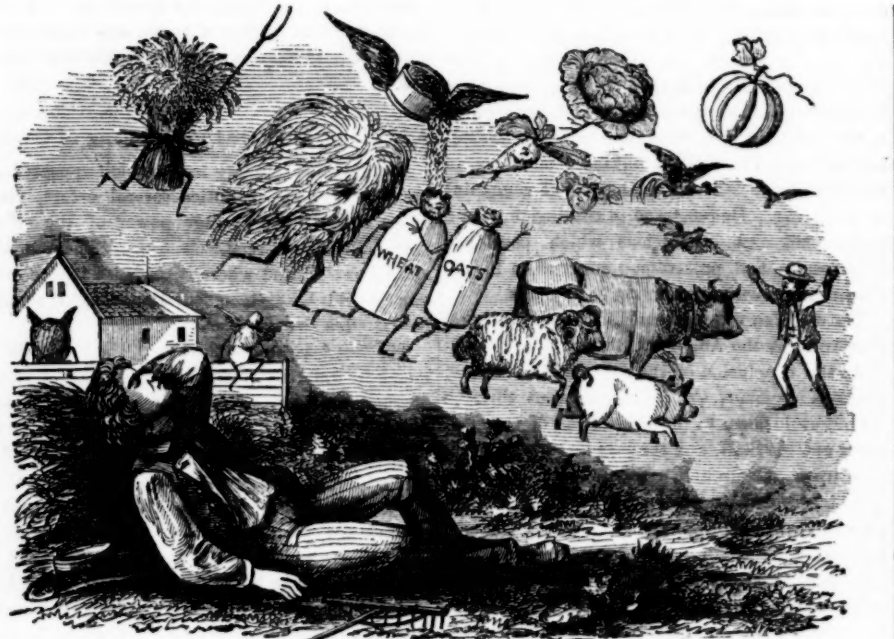
Bangor, Sept. 25, 1862.

Nor. It is doubtless a simple form of variola or cow-pox; of which there are two kinds, both infectious, and usually called by the same name. In the sporadic disease the pustules are small and irregular in shape—while in the genuine they are large and round, with a depression in the center, usually accompanied with more or less fever and general derangement. In both forms, however, the pustules are filled with a limpid fluid, which by degrees becomes opaque and purulent. A scab then forms, which, in a short time peels off, leaving the skin sound beneath. If however the pustules are broken they generally assume the form of ulcers, which become more difficult to heal. The disease is probably given from one cow to another by inoculation, caused by milking them.

In Martin's work on cattle—an English publication—he recommends washing the teats in a weak solution of chloride of lime. Our remedy, however, would be to make an ointment of yellow dock root and sweet cream, and rub in on the teats; at the same time giving a dose of saltpetre.—EBS.

The Gardener's Monthly.

This practical, reliable and ably edited Horticultural Journal, is one of the most welcome of our exchanges. We open its leaves always expecting something useful and practical, and are never disappointed. Its editor, Thomas Meacham, is one of the most practical horticulturists of the day, and is rendering his work the standard of the class. Monthly, 32 pages each, at \$1 a year. The fifth volume commences with January next. Address, 23 No. Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.



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Agricultural Miscellany.

FOR A FARMER'S FESTIVAL.

(At the Fair of the Amherst, Mass. Agricultural and Horticultural Society, the following beautiful poem, written for the occasion by John G. Whittier, was sung by the choir.)

One morn', oh God, before our eyes
The harvest of Thy bounty lies,
The golden corn, the purple grape,
The ripening fruit of Thy great love.

On loyal hearts, on honest souls,
Thy goodness shines and glows,
Thy love, oh Father, mercies fall,
Thy goodness shines and glows.

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On loyal hearts

**KENNEBEC & PORTLAND
RAILROAD**[illegible]

NORTHERN MISSOURI.

VOL.

Maine

B. L.

Our Home, our

Agricultural

The State Society season. The fall show and fair the

COUNTY

Cumberland, at H Oct. 15th and 16th. Sagadahoc, at T Thursday, October North Waldo, at October 15th and 16 West Oxford, at Thursday, October

COUNTY

Washington, at P Oct. 21st and 22d.

An Agricult

Leaving Jay, visited some of the ing town. This large quantity at productions, and considered in this made in Maine.

our hotels, and chase for their here from New Y it is only the sec that' comes to ou best all being stumers purchase York cheese, be best cheese prod We have as good for dairy purpose as is produced in have not yet lea may appear some less true. Wh principles of che form system in tect a great refor for we can then best quality of th We are glad that oughly treated an the forthcoming

Our notes cou O. P. Stevens, in about a dozen co average of 220 lb the season of ma months. Mr. St til June, and th mencing to take conversation with hay necessary to he said that a ton amount, provided quantities. We too small. How tion of our reader

We have also, on sifting them worthy of ment said heretofore, to direct the atten dairying a special ment—one which place visited. In Within the past have been made such as help gr cheese-making. cient presses show number of cows the milk should They are easier to less trouble.

From Livermor is, passing thro Buckfield. Thes dairy character s ponds quite larg good fields for the dent that before portant feature is

About a mile r is a locality kno becomes somewhat ogists and curios in 1821 or 2, by and Hon. E. L. pupils in the Ac been carefully been blasted, an zens taken aw last year discover understand is in locality the pres quantities of mic name—besides L of Felepar, Beryl and Rubelite, or nually draws la worth seeing by

From the top of Hill—whither we Brown, and J. and a magnificent miles around; a and enchanting o other place in M important localit and also takes in of New Hampshire, Franklin, Washington the

We here had s ble, in regard to which he gave a use of salt and making a compos ble said that he a barrel of the s had been refine Powder Mill. T a part was most that he was led ingredient to the after make use should regard i formation of muc

Near South P eral acres in ex trimmed and p roos has not